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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PROJECTED RULES FOR DEPUTIES' RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 4

[Planned resolution drafted by the Permanent Commission for the People's Assembly entitled "Rendering of Accounts by Deputies of Provincial People's Assemblies"]

[Text] The Permanent Commission for the People's Assemblies announced the resolution drafted about "Rendering Accounts by Deputies of Provincial People's Assemblies," which establishes the rules that will govern activities of the deputies in the areas where they reside as well as in the places where they work. Due to its significance, we publish the document in full:

Creating the organs of popular power, characterized by a broad mobilization of workers and citizens, was a great victory for the democratic and popular revolution, strengthening national unity and participation by the people in state administration.

The unity that has been established must constantly be strengthened, through close contact between the provincial peoples assemblies and each of their deputies with the people.

These contacts will, on the one hand, enable deputies to render accounts of their actions and explain to the people the resolutions of those organs and the measures adopted by the state and, on the other, enable deputies to learn about the problems, desires and interests of the popular masses, mobilizing them to solve their own problems.

Accomplishment of the objectives leading to establishment of the organs of popular power will depend, in large measure, on this close contact between the deputies and the people.

Thus, under the terms of Article 39 of the constitutional law and in exercise of the power granted by Item i) of Article 53 of the same law, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly approves and I sign and make public the following resolution "Regarding Rendering of Accounts by Deputies of the Provincial People's Assemblies":

1. Deputies shall maintain close contact with the workers and citizens of their zone of action, in order to:

- a) Explain the policy and objectives of the state;
- b) Explain the laws and resolutions of the Peoples' Assembly as well as the resolutions of provincial peoples assemblies and other legal provisions;
- c) Motivate, mobilize and organize the people to accomplish political, military, economic and social tasks.

2. These contacts should enable the deputies:

- a) To learn the ideas, desires and concerns, the criticisms and suggestions of the workers and citizens;
- b) To analyze with the citizens of their zone of action all the problems and difficulties related to economic and social development, working together to find the measures to solve them;
- c) To establish good relations with the workers and citizens, strengthening their confidence in the democratic and popular state, thus extending the authority of state organs and unmasking the maneuvers of the enemy.

3. The president of the provincial people's assembly will establish the zones of action of the deputies in such a way as to encompass all municipalities, communes, cities, neighborhoods or settlements, units and services of the province.

3.1. A zone of action may include several economic units, settlements or neighborhoods.

3.2. The zone of action of each deputy will cover, notably, his place of work or his place of residence; each deputy may submit proposals on this subject to the president of the provincial peoples assembly.

4. The deputies must develop by all means and methods at their disposal establishment and strengthening of permanent contacts with the workers and citizens. Such means and methods include especially:

- a) Establishment of personal contacts with the workers and citizens of their place of work and residence, outside of normal working hours;
- b) Participation in the social activities of work centers and places of residence;
- c) Participation in meetings called by mass organizations and other social organizations of his zone of action and especially of the labor unions, the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], peasant associations, resident committees and Peoples Vigilance Brigades;
- d) Holding brief meetings with the workers and citizens to deal with urgent matters.

4.1. At least once a month the deputies will have consulting hours for the workers and citizens of their zone of action. In these consultations the workers and citizens may express personally to the deputies their desires and concerns, as well as their proposals and suggestions.

4.2. After each session of the provincial peoples' assemblies the deputies will meet with the workers and citizens of their zone of action to render accounts and explain the measures adopted.

5. The date, hour and place of the contacts and meetings of the deputies with the workers and citizens will be established by the deputies in collaboration with the officials of the economic unit, neighborhood, settlement or commune and with the officials of the party and labor-union structures.

5.1. Holding of meetings will be made known to the workers and citizens sufficiently in advance.

6. In the meetings of the deputies with the workers and citizens, the officials of the economic units, services, labor unions, party structures and OMA will also be able to participate, as will the commissioners and officials of the communes, neighborhoods and settlements and the representatives of the residents committee and the Peoples Vigilance Brigades.

7.1.[sic] Meetings of several deputies may be held with the workers and citizens.

8. In the contacts with the workers and citizens, the deputies must explain to them all the measures taken by the state to solve the problems of the popular masses and ask for their opinions about such measures.

9. The complaints, proposals, criticisms and suggestions made by the workers and citizens to the deputies must be carefully recorded.

9.1. Matters that cannot be responded to immediately will be channeled to the competent structures of the provincial peoples assemblies (working committees of the assembly and provincial commissioner's office) or other state organs so that the deputies may later and in the shortest time possible (6 weeks) reply to the workers.

9.2. The deputies may request the assistance of the provincial commissioner's office to obtain from the competent bodies the information needed to answer the questions asked by the workers and citizens.

10. In making their contacts with the people, the deputies will rely upon the fundamental guidelines of the party expressed in the laws and resolutions of the state and upon the experience gained through participation in the sessions of the provincial peoples assemblies.

10.1. Supporting documents and instructions will be made available to the deputies for the most effective establishment of contacts with the people.

11. In the exercise of his functions and especially in his contacts with the popular masses, the deputy is not representing himself, but the people who elected him and the body of which he is a member.

The opinions he expresses must be the opinions of the workers and citizens (learned during the meetings) and the opinions of the provincial peoples assembly of which he is a member.

12. Each deputy will submit a brief quarterly report about his activity to the president of the provincial peoples assembly.

12.1. The report shall contain specifically the number of contacts and consultations made, the number of participants at the meetings and the major problems, suggestions and criticisms recorded.

12.2. For purposes of preparing the report, the deputies will be given a standard form, provided by the secretariat of the provincial peoples assembly.

12.3. Should it be impossible for the deputy to submit a written report, he can make it orally to the secretary of the assembly, who will fill in the form at that time.

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CSO: 4728/74

DETAILS ON COURSES, ATTENDANCE AT KARL MARX INSTITUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Karl Marx Institute is an educational establishment for training middle-level specialized cadres for various branches of activity, namely administration and management, planning, finance and foreign trade. The basic disciplines are national language, foreign language, history, geography and physical education. Mathematics, physical and natural sciences, statistics, accounting, historical and dialectical materialism, scientific socialism, political economy of capitalism and of socialism augment in part the political training and to a degree permit application of a range of theoretical and practical knowledge, consolidating and deepening the knowledge that was dealt with superficially by the students in their elementary education.

While functioning with provisional curricula and programs, the Karl Marx Institute is providing middle education from the 9th through the 11th grade, establishing a link between elementary and higher education, constituting indispensable support for developing the sectors that our political option considers essential at this stage of national reconstruction.

The pupils that attend there are chosen and sent by the Ministry of Education for the various branches under certain conditions, namely proficiency in several disciplines and political endorsement by the party and the party's youth organization.

During the 1st and 2d years of its operation, 140 pupils enrolled in the various courses of economic sciences with similar characteristics in basic and specific training, of which 12 completed their studies this year, receiving the honor of being the first middle-level cadres trained in the People's Republic of Angola.

General Objectives of Karl Marx Institute

Training middle-level cadres takes at least 3 years. During the first 4 semesters about 1/3 of the classes are for specific training and 2/3 are for general training. During the remaining semesters of the course, 1/3 of the classes are for general training and 2/3 are for specific training. This year it is intended to include 1 more school year, thus increasing the length of the course to 4 years, which will benefit the students by allowing a better distribution of class time and hence a higher level of achievement.

This method, very effective for education, is for the present guaranteed and assured by the teaching staff consisting chiefly of Bulgarian and German cooperants. The

existing agreement between the People's Republic of Angola and some friendly countries, specifically Portugal, Bulgaria and the GDR, has guaranteed preparation of the curricula and programs for the course, as the manpower in the Ministry of Education with background in economic sciences is scarce.

Ministries Concerned Do Not Provide Needed Assistance

Good operation and fulfillment of plans established for middle education will minimize in the short run and solve in the long run the great shortage of cadres with which the People's Republic of Angola contends. It thus becomes essential for the ministries concerned in Karl Marx Institute courses to follow closely and discuss with the institute the orientation of courses, for their better operation.

With the exception of the Foreign Trade Ministry, which was interested solely and simply in knowing how many workers from its ministry were attending the course, the collaboration of these ministries has been nil.

In all these ministries there are individuals connected with the economic science courses who could make a contribution in teaching, as the materials that have been provided by cooperants from friendly countries do not necessarily reflect conditions in our own country.

Working to Overcome Difficulties

The difficulties faced at present by the Karl Marx Institute are of varied nature, and are being studied to overcome them and improve the organization's activities.

The facilities, which have been a problem from the start, despite their ample size, need general electrical repairs, plumbing, painting and furniture, especially desks and chairs.

The lack of security resulted in constant burglaries that have led to removal of documents and damage to the institute. Lack of transportation causes work delays and improper performance of tasks. The shortage of suitable clerical staff hinders administrative work to a certain extent.

The most acute difficulty for student achievement is the shortage of teachers and teaching materials. There are no specific books. As a result, teachers are preparing texts that later are photocopied. This is not an efficient method, but it is the only one available to minimize this scarcity. This method at times runs into other difficulties, such as lack of paper and damage to machinery, that to some extent delay output of texts.

Also related to the lack of teaching materials is the lack of equipment, which makes proper functioning of classes in electronic data processing difficult.

Associated with these, the shortage of teachers is a problem for the institute's administration, which in the first year of operation had collaboration of many persons in the concerned ministries who later, overburdened by their professional occupations, no longer collaborated. Teaching 9th grade classes has been provided by students in more advanced grades, whose classes are assured by Bulgarian and GDR

shop action. Even this is not efficient, because assistance of a translator is required during the classes. Cooperation with countries whose languages are closer to ours, training of Angolan cadres for the purpose and more assistance from the Center for Pedagogical Research are conditions that at first glance would solve this situation.

Passing grades were received by 90 percent of the 11th grade, 60 percent of the 10th grade and 40 percent of the 9th grade, which to some extent can be considered encouraging and is largely influenced by the series of factors described above and the lack of a place where the pupils can spend their free time, quite beyond the problems that occur in their social life.

8834
CBO: 4728/54

FRANC COOPERATION SAID TO BE ASSUMING NEW ASPECT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Lucien Alonto: "Revision of Franco-Central African Agreements: Hope for Bangui, a Test for Paris"]

[Text] less than 2 months after former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's departure from the government, cooperation between Paris and Bangui is assuming a new aspect.

On 4 July Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga is to go to the French capital to renegotiate the cooperation agreements between the two countries, agreements signed in 1960 and beefed up during the former French president's term in office for the purpose of turning the CAR into a sort of protectorate. Announcing his coming visit to Paris, Mr Bozanga said that his country wants to "have done with the paternalism of Giscard d'Estaing" who, however, did install President Dacko in the government. Do not the French legionnaires continue to watch over this government, exposed to an opposition emboldened by the election of a socialist president in France?

Mr Bozanga will find partners in the discussion in Paris inclined to "honor all of France's commitments" but also in favor of a readjustment of Franco-African cooperation,

With few exceptions Francois Mitterrand's election last May as head of the French Government has been favorably received by the African capitals. To be sure, several countries had secretly hoped for Giscard d'Estaing's reelection, particularly the CAR, Zaire, Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa, but the French decided otherwise. This mistrust was above all motivated by a certain fear of the unknown, even of "adventure," the very term used by certain leaders of African countries, but also by a lack of familiarity with the socialist program for Africa.

Since then, those who were worried have begun to regard the new French Government more favorably. This is the case today with the CAR which, after much soul-searching, is now determined to engage in new relations with the former colonial power and is hastening to renegotiate cooperation agreements that unite the two countries. Thus for Central African Prime Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga, who as of next 4 July is to make "a working visit" of a few days in France, what his country needs is a real "Marshall Plan."

Related Criticism

In an interview granted the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE last 26 June, Mr Bozanga indicated that the CAR intends to revise all cooperation agreements linking it with France. "The advent of a socialist government in France has inaugurated an era of hope for Africa in general and for the CAR in particular," Mr Bozanga noted, furthermore stressing the fact that the CAR had put an end to the "paternalism" of Giscard d'Estaing who, "while ridding us of Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa, never succeeded in restoring our country's economy. We can today talk of the failure of French co-operation in the CAR."

Services Rendered

This severe criticism from Bangui of someone, who not very long ago was considered to be the "savior" of the former empire and who congratulated himself on being and declared himself, "urbi et orbi" shortly before his defeat in the presidential elections, to be the only man to have "succeeded in ridding the CAR of its former tyrant," shows that there was something wrong with relations between the Bangui government and "Giscard's France." True, the former French chief of state rendered the CAR a service, but that service was nevertheless felt to be humiliating and leads us to believe that relations between Bangui and Paris up until Francois Mitterrand's election may be summed up with these words: "Making the best of a bad situation."

So now that Giscard d'Estaing is no longer in power, President Dacko feels that he has more freedom to maneuver and no longer wants his behavior to be dictated by Paris. Hence the Bangui government's intention of revising their cooperation agreements with France. It remains to be seen on what bases this renegotiation will evolve.

Time Is Over

In connection with this, in the Central African capital it has been noted that the government is actively preparing "solid reports" soon to be submitted to the new French Government. In the hope that cooperation between the two countries will from now on be "coherent" and not dominated by "man-to-man personal relations," but rather by "state-to-state relations."

For David Dacko's government the time when cooperation between the two countries for France amounted to solely seeing to it that officials were paid is over. "France never really tried to ease the country's economy nor to proceed to a serious diagnosis of the catastrophic situation that existed at the end of Bokassa's reign."

Without trying to predict the outcome of these new negotiations between France and the CAR, one thing nevertheless seems to be certain: President Dacko's decision has been generally well received in the country. Although contesting the Central African president's authority, the opposition too recognized that it was time to apply a little balsam to relations between the two countries.

Through with Paternalism

Thus, while asking French Socialists to no longer support Mr Dacko's government, in a *communiqué* addressed to the secretary general of the French Socialist Party on 27 June the chairman of the Ubangi Patriotic Front (MPO-PT) also recognized that "the CAR is through with Giscard d'Estaing's paternalism."

This is the only point Mr Dacko and his opposition agree on. While there is a good chance that the revision of agreements between the two countries will result in an *entente cordiale* in the economic, political and technical domains, one controversial issue will nevertheless continue to exist: cooperation in the domain of the military. Will France continue to maintain an intervention force in the CAR?

Latest News

On 1 July we heard in Bangui that France and the CAR have signed two funding agreements amounting to a total of 120 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. The first agreement concerns the electric power sector and the second is earmarked for study and development of the Kolongo Naval Shipyard on the Ubangi.

11,466
CSO: 4719/137

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FRENCH GOV. JUDGEMENT FACING DECISION ON FORCES IN NATION

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by L.A.: "20-Year-Old Agreements"]

[Text] Unlike some countries, such as Gabon, Ivory Coast, Congo, etc., which in the 1970's negotiated cooperation agreements linking them with France, the Central African Republic (CAR) has maintained agreements with the former colonial power which were entered into some 20 years ago.

Signed in 1960, the cooperation agreements the CAR is anxious to renegotiate have to do with the following sectors: development, culture, defense and technical military assistance. According to the Bangui government, these agreements no longer correspond to the country's real situation and, moreover, were not honored during Giscard d'Estaing's 7-year term of office, relations between the two countries having been dominated rather by "man-to-man" relations.

While there is no doubt that Central African negotiators will find understanding partners in the discussion in Paris, one point nevertheless could give rise to some difficulties: the presence of the French military in the CAR. A presence which many Central Africans regard as an occupation and one which they hope will be ended.

The military strength of the "Barracuda" Force, the code name assigned the French operation that overthrew Emperor Bokassa in September 1979, currently amounts to some 1,100 men. Although the contingent of about 150 men withdrawn from the CAR last May was not replaced, which led people to infer that France wanted to gradually withdraw its troops from the CAR, it seems to be more and more certain that France is not moving toward immediate withdrawal.

To be sure, "improvements" have been made with respect to the stationing of the "Barracuda" Force in the CAR. On 1 July it was rechristened to become "an element of operational assistance in the CAR" but the populations of the garrison towns are obviously opposed to its maintenance. Will the new French Government take this laatitude into consideration or will it prefer to listen to the Central African Government, which favors maintenance of this force? This will be a serious test for the new government.

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CSO: 4719/137

AUTHORITIES DESIRE FOR LIBYAN TROOPS' DEPARTURE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Ndjamena (AFP)—Two National Union Transitional Government (GUNT) ministers recently indicated to the AFP's special envoy in the Chadian capital that Ndjamena authorities are hoping for the departure of the Libyan troops to break the diplomatic isolation Chad has been in for 7 months now.

The two Chadian officials, moreover, asserted that to any longer accept the presence of Libyan troops "is to be willing to live in an unacceptable political and economic ghetto." They furthermore felt that the resolution on Chad adopted during the last OAU summit meeting "apparently" implies the departure of the Libyan soldiers. This is not the opinion of a large number of Ndjamena residents who on the contrary consider this resolution to be a defeat for Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT.

The Chadians were in fact convinced that, unable to obtain the immediate departure of the Libyans, their president would at least demand it in the near future. But in Ndjamena it was pointed out that a "pure and simple" request by the Chadian Government for a Libyan withdrawal, without any prior conditions, was impossible to formulate since the GUNT had "voluntarily" appealed to Colonel Qadhafi to end the civil war.

11,466
CSC: 4719/137

PROGRESS NOTED IN OIL EXPLORATION PRELIMINARY STEPS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 8

(Text) At a meeting held in Lisbon recently between Comrade Pio Correia, director general of Petrominas, representing the Guinea-Bissau government, and delegations from the World Bank and Atlantic Resources (ARL)--consultants hired to coordinate the project for oil exploration and promotion on our continental shelf--progress of the work, technical and budget aspects and other aspects as well were discussed.

Comrade Pio Correia, who returned to Guinea-Bissau last Wednesday, told us he had an opportunity to hear a talk by the geophysicist responsible for following up and interpreting the seismic cross-sections and receive a report from the Digicon (firm responsible for making the seismic survey in Guinea-Bissau) processing center. "We were quite encouraged, given the quality of the cross-section, not only due to the method of work and complexity of the machinery used but also due to the survey itself. We can even say that there are good prospects for us," explained the Petrominas director.

Comrade Pio Correia emphasized that for the sake of efficiency it was decided to free the office making the study (ARL) from certain activities, especially those it is not doing directly and those for which it contracts third parties, so that this company can concentrate better on its role as consultant and project coordinator. In the report of work accomplished and to be accomplished through the end of the project, permission was asked for passing contracts directly to other firms or consultants. The possibility of changing the contract will be studied.

Moreover, the ARL and the World Bank (which is financing the project with over \$7 million) delegation presented part of the proposals of a group of oil firms--Hunt Oil Company and SEDCO--to begin detailed seismic studies as soon as possible and drill three wells during the next year. "This will aid us greatly in the work of collecting data for establishing the petroleum dossier," Pio Correia pointed out.

There were, meanwhile, other oil companies that submitted identical proposals, notably Esso (a company that has significant data about petroleum in Guinea-Bissau). Our government will soon make a decision about these proposals so it can launch an offensive of meetings and feasibility discussions and, as Pio Correia said, "simultaneously with the studies we are making, to accelerate the process of correctly defining our petroleum potential."

BB34
CSO: 4728/74

BRIEFS

ABIDJAN, ACCRA ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Construction began on 2 February 1981 of the Abidjan-Accra international highway, including the Aboisso-Noe link. This will be part of the so-called "African coastal highway" which will before long extend from Nouakchott to Lagos. The total cost of the contract is about 7.5 billion CFA francs, all taxes included. The financing sources are: Ivory Coast, 61.86%; EDF [European Development Fund], 14.23%; ADB [African Development Bank], 14.51%; and NTF [presumably Nigeria Trust Fund], 9%. The road will be tarred over its whole length. It will be 7.4 meters wide with 2-meter tarred shoulders. Bridges will be constructed over the Bia, Eholie, Motoptere and Ehanis rivers. Expected construction time is 30 months, which would mean completion in June 1983.
[Summary] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4719/208

MALI

BRIEFS

SCHOOL REPRIVES--Bamako, July 11--Malian Head of State Moussa Traore announced reprieves yesterday for teachers and students suspended, transferred or jailed as a result of an exams boycott and strike last year. General Traore said transferred teachers would be able to return to their previous posts, detained teachers would be freed and students suspended for a year would not have it counted in their school record. Several colleges and many classes in secondary schools were closed for the current school year because of the unrest. General Traore acted after a meeting with leaders of the National Education and Culture Union who asked him to lift the sanctions. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2810, 13 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/242

INTERNAL CONFLICT IN PMSD PITS DISSIDENTS AGAINST DUVAL

Duval Attacks Colleagues

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jun 81 p 1, 4

[Text] Following the congress of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] on Sunday, the leader of that party, Sir Gaetan Duval, demonstrated scorn and indifference toward the dissident deputies and ministers in his party during a public meeting held in Cite Vallijee, Port Louis, yesterday. For their part, the dissidents are trying to avoid aggravating the situation and said yesterday that they were still members of the PMSD and willing to work with Duval, but within the framework of a policy other than the one now followed by him. Yesterday afternoon, Duval had very harsh words for Cyril Guimbeau, PMSD deputy from Rodrigues, who a few hours earlier had taken his oath of office as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Rodriguez Island Affairs, replacing Mrs Ghislaine Henry, who resigned.

Duval preferred to speak to the audience, estimated to number over 1,000, about the large demonstration that he is organizing on Monday, 7 September, in Port Louis.

For their part, E. Francois, K. Ramoly, P. Chong Leung, M. Espitalier-Noel, C. Guimbeau and Robert Rey continue to claim membership in the PMSD and consider Duval as still being their leader, although they are not ready to follow him along the path he is now taking, saying that it is "outright insanity. We hope that peace will return to the PMSD. Truly, despite what Sir Gaetan Duval has done to us, we have done nothing, nothing, against him directly," Francois said yesterday, accompanied by Espitalier-Noel, P. Chong Leung, Kamil Ramoly and Dr K. Mundoochand.

In his address yesterday, Duval said that he wanted to come to explain the situation in the PMSD personally because "the newspapers are doing everything to sow confusion in people's minds and prevent them from understanding what needs to be known." He then said that the coalition was broken up because the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, refused to grant workers in the urban regions a fair wage compensation. The prime minister has intentionally discriminated against them, according to the leader of the PMSD, because he knows that the people, particularly residents of urban regions, are used to everything. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam must be made to understand that the people will not let this happen to them, he said.

The demonstration on Monday, 7 September, is mainly for the purpose of showing that the Mauritian nation is "free and that we want to live proudly."

Duval also said that in recent years, the people have lost their enthusiasm for making demands.

"No one wants to live in shame," he said, adding that he wished to give the nation "nerve." The leader of the PMSD stated that he would take complete responsibility for the demonstration.

The demonstrators will first of all go to the Palace of Government to demand a response from the prime minister on the demands made by the leader of the PMSD. They will then go to the American Embassy to demand respect for the Diego Garcia sales agreement, one of whose articles guarantees Mauritian workers the right to go work on the island.

If the American authorities continue to ignore the agreement, refusing to give Mauritians jobs, "I will have the embassy closed down," Duval threatened.

Referring next to the problems of the Islanders, the leader of the PMSD said that he has decided that his party will not be represented in London because he believes that the members of the delegation will not obtain a cent more from Mrs Thatcher. "It is a pleasure trip for the members of the delegation and nothing more." Duval says he would bet that the Mauritian delegation will get "nothing more."

Previously, a Rodriguez official of the PMSD participating in the congress spoke to the audience. He criticized Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for his discriminatory attitude toward the PMSD voters. He reminded Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam that if he is still prime minister, "it is thanks to the people of Rodriguez. If they had not voted for the PMSD, it would still be in the opposition." He then criticized Cyril Guimbeau.

Dissidents Hold Press Conference

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Eliezer Francois, accompanied by Maurice Espitalier-Noel, Kamil Ramoly, P. Chong Leung and Dr K. Nundoochand, held a press conference to explain their position following the congress' decision asking them to leave the government if they still consider themselves to be members of the PMSD.

Francois said: "We are the very hope of the PMSD. We are neither turncoats nor outlaws. We were elected or chosen by the PMSD voters and today, we are proud to bear the torch of that following in a dignified manner. We have not acted in a blameworthy manner. If we are in a coalition government, it is because the leader of our party, after the 1976 elections, thought that that coalition was necessary in the higher interests of democracy."

He continued: "For four and a half years, we have been part of that government. Despite the fact that our views sometimes differed from those of our partners, despite stormy times, that coalition has survived and today, it is in very good health.

"Many times, on many other problems closely affecting our supporters, we asked our leader to tell us if we should continue to work in a coalition government. Today,

if there were a valid reason, if truly the interests of those people we represent were threatened, if our leader, with his closest aides (that is, the members of Parliament), had talked with the head of the government and if there were no agreement on basic matters of principle vis-a-vis the Labor Party, we could have spoken of a breakup of the coalition. Unfortunately, when Sir Gaetan speaks about a breakup of the coalition, the reasons given are only blackmail, demagogic and one-upmanship. I wonder how many people are going to take him seriously!"

Francois subseq. "y tried to demonstrate that the question of wage compensation is but a "pretext" Duval is using to break up the coalition.

Resignations From Executive Committee

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Two members of the Executive Committee of the PMSD: Allan Driver and Antoine Domingue, submitted their resignations from the Executive Committee of the party yesterday "for personal reasons."

The resignations did not come as a surprise. Driver is close to Sir Gae an Duval. He has served as the party's PRO in recent years and currently edits LE RASSEMBLEMENT, the PMSD weekly. He has been particularly active in Rodriguez and Vacoas-Phoenix, where he always supported Duval's action. At the PMSD congress in Quatre-Bornes Sunday, he was a candidate for the post of secretary general of the party, opposing Jean-Claude Philibert, but was beaten by 195 votes to 136.

Antoine Domingue is also close to the PMSD leader. A lawyer, he practices in Duval's office and regularly writes political chronicles in LE RASSEMBLEMENT.

The other members of the Executive Committee were appointed. Their names follow: Leader, Gaetan Duval; president, Pierre Simonet; secretary general, Jean-Claude Philibert; treasurer, Christian Rivalland; members of Parliament, Mrs G. Henry, Nicol Francois and the dissident deputies. Members: Paulo Hein, Serge Roussel, Bala Chetty, Nanda Kistnen, Marc Laurent, Eddy Dubois, Azad Doomun, Claude Ychier, Lysis Assy, Harry Jankoo, Arnold Bouquet, Herbert Henrisson, Iqbal Roy, Oreste Lefebure, L. Esther, Guy Rochehouste, Marc Lavenerable, Serge Perraud and K. Immally.

Open War in PMSD

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] If Gaetan Duval wants war, he shall have it. That is the message which the PMSD dissidents, led by Eliezer Francois, tried to convey at their meeting at the Place de la Gare in Beau-Bassin yesterday. They all -- including Robert Rey, known for his calm nature and willingness to engage in dialog -- reprimanded Duval and provided a glimpse of what they are capable of.

While Nundoochand, Clement Mootoo, Ramoly and Guy Edmond depicted Duval as "a dictator" who has a poor understanding of the Mauritian situation, Rey asked the people in sister cities no longer to trust him. "Duval is no longer worthy of our confidence," he emphasized.

For his part, Francois was content to explain his positions in Parliament and with regard to Duval.

After Dr K. Mundoochand explained the circumstances in which he was removed, 2 months ago, as head of the Port Louis administrative commission, Edmond spoke of his quarrels with Duval. He asked A. Domaingue and A. Driver, who only recently resigned from the Executive Committee of the party, to join Francois' group in order to "clean up the PMSD."

Ramoly said that the dissidents are now going to go on the offensive. He believes that Duval "can go to his own destruction and is unable to drag us down with him."

Mootoo, one of the first dissidents in the PMSD, only spoke about the "dictatorial attitude" of Duval. He referred to certain events that happened when he was a Council member in the municipality of Curepipe.

Rey's tone yesterday was surprising to more than one person. Losing his temper, the first deputy from Beau-Bassin-Petite Riviere openly took a position against the attitude of Duval, who, Rey said, believes that he is "the eleventh-hour savior."

With respect to Duval's attacks on his PMSD colleagues who have remained in the government, the speaker said that "those insults are unworthy of a man of the value of Sir Gaetan Duval."

Rey also explained that he had no intention of resigning from his post as assistant speaker. "I was elected by Parliament and not by Sir Gaetan Duval."

Francois spoke of Duval's attacks on the priests in Rodriguez.

He also explained that after the withdrawal of Mrs Ghislaine Henry and Nicol Francois from the government, his colleagues and he went to see the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, telling him that they represent the "real PMSD."

"We told him that we represent the urban electorate. He needs to talk to us before making a decision. If we don't agree with him, we'll leave [the coalition]. We can break up the coalition on behalf of the PMSD," he added.

E. Francois then criticized Duval, who was against the holding of municipal elections. According to Francois, it was because of Duval's protest that the government once again decided to postpone the elections. "The rest of us in the PMSD have always been in favor of holding municipal elections," he concluded.

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CSO: 4719/148

PMSD TECHNICALLY OUT OF GOVERNMENT COALITION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Technically speaking, the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] is no longer part of the government coalition. An assembly of party delegates, bringing together some 400 persons at City Hall in Quatre-Bornes yesterday, made the decision, but not without noting that "the prime minister has a habit of kicking the PMSD out of the government before each election." On the other hand, the question of the possible expulsion of five dissident deputies from the party (ministers Eliezer Francois, Paul Chong Leung and Kamil Ramoly and deputies Cyril Guimbeau and Robert Rey) was not settled. Sir Gaetan Duval presented no formal motion of expulsion concerning them and the congress merely asked the dissidents to resign from the government if they still consider themselves to be members of the party. It should be noted that two motions (rejected by a large majority) were aimed at naming a conciliation committee in order "to settle things." The leader of the party personally voted against these proposals. Despite the fact that the door was left open for them, the dissidents in no way indicated that they would like to return to the fold. The PMSD ministers stated that they would remain in the government, while Guimbeau took his oath at the Reduit this morning as parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Rodrigues (see below) replacing Mrs Ghislaine Henry, who resigned. The break is therefore complete.

However, Sir Gaetan Duval supplied another element of information to the congress yesterday, saying that the previous evening, Saturday, "an important person in the Labor Party" (he did not say who) had telephoned to ask him not to break up the coalition, hinting that the Laborites were willing, in order to save the coalition, to revoke the dissident PMSD ministers. However, at the Reduit this morning, the three ministers were present at the oath-taking ceremony of Chettiar and Guimbeau. Moreover, the very fact that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam rapidly replaced Nicol Francois and Mrs Ghislaine Henry by Chettiar and Guimbeau in the government seems to contradict rumors of a reconciliation effort. During a press conference on Friday, we know that Sir Kher Jagatsingh and Berty David, secretary general and president of the Labor Party respectively, asked the PMSD to "regain its unity" in order to challenge the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party] alongside the Labor Party.

For the time being, Francois, Ramoly and Chong Leung remain 'n the government, where Guimbeau joins them, while Rey retains the duties of assistant speaker and chairman of the Beau Bassin-Rose Hill administrative commission. For this purpose, Sir Gaetan Duval yesterday asked the PMSD commissioners from that city not to

cooperate with Rey "until we see what side he takes in this controversy." As for the PMSD commissioners in other cities, including the president of Curepipe, Pierre Simonet, Sir Gaetan Duval asked them to remain in their posts. However, one should note that they did not resign following the action taken by their leader on Tuesday.

For the Duvalist PMSD, it could be observed yesterday that aside from some 20 delegates favorable to a Duval-Francois reconciliation, the other members of the congress overwhelmingly reelected Duval to lead the party, Simonet as president and retained the secretary general (over Allan Driver, 193 to 130). Duval thus solidifies his authority over the official PMSD and he delivered a vigorous speech against the dissidents yesterday. He also announced a "monstrous demonstration" before the American Embassy on 7 September "in order to show the Americans and Ramgoolam what the PMSD is today" and exert pressure on the government to accept the main PMSD demands (unemployment compensation, sending of 3,000 Mauritians to Diego Garcia).

Sir Gaetan Duval, who seemed to be in form, explained the main reasons forcing him to demand the breakup of the coalition. He believes that the position of the Labor Party against the proposed amendment to the wage scale is a slap in the face for the PMSD and that PMSD members cannot let such an insult to city voters pass.

"After four and a half years of loyal work with the Labor Party," zotte rode mette nou dans trou et monte lors nou zepaules. Couma dire zistoire le loup et le renard. Zotte faire ca eque PMSD juste a la veille elections, nou pas capave continuer are zotte" [They put us in the hole and climb up on our backs, just like in the story about the wolf and the fox. They do that with the PMSD just on the eve of elections. We cannot continue with them], Sir Gaetan Duval said to great applause.

But the leader of the PMSD holds his ministers who remained in the government and refused to follow party discipline, voting with the Labor Party, as mainly responsible for the situation. "If one of our ministers had voted with us, the PMSD would have had a new thrust that would have assured it of certain victory in the coming general elections." It is for that reason that the leader of the PMSD is personally not in agreement with party moderates who want to give the dissidents another chance.

However, in the face of the insistence of many party followers and officials, Sir Gaetan Duval found an elegant formula. He asked his deputies and ministers who voted with the government on the wage compensation motion to resign from the government and to return to the ranks.

What will the new orientation of the PMSD be after the breakup of the coalition? First of all, the leader of the PMSD decided to hold a series of meetings in the cities. The first is planned for this afternoon in Cite Vallijee and the second for Sunday morning in Curepipe. In addition to these public meetings, he expects to organize private meetings starting on 1 July.

Sir Gaetan Duval also announced the organization of a large demonstration on 7 September.

On 7 September, Sir Gaetan Duval will seek an official response from the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, concerning: 1) revision of the wage compensation scale; 2) payment of unemployment compensation; and 3) rejection of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is to the detriment of Mauritius Marine Authority workers

and an amendment to the Fisheries Act which, in his opinion, prevents deepsea fishermen from earning a living.

The demonstration will also go before the American embassy in order to demand respect for the agreement signed for the sale of Diego Garcia, which article gives Mauritians the right to go work on the island.

However, if Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's good sense prevails, if he extends to grant the PMSD what it is demanding, then there is no reason why the party cannot once again engage in a dialog with the Labor Party. But this time, the PMSD will impose its conditions, it says.

The speech was marked by applause and hostile outcries against Francolin, Ramoly, Ousing Leung, Rey, Guimbeau and Capitalier-Noel.

It should also be noted that the statutes governing the PMSD were suspended until the next elections. Provisional statutes were approved by the congress yesterday. These statutes stipulate that the congress is the highest body of the party and that any problem that cannot be settled by the Executive Committee is to be taken before the congress. According to these same statutes, the recruiting of candidates for the coming general elections will be decided by the leader of the party following consultation with regional committees.

Finally, Sir Gaetan Duval asked participants to grant a vote of confidence to Nanda Kistnen, "a sincere and loyal" friend, he said.

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BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOLIDARITY ESTABLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] "Friendship associations enable peoples to get to know each other and they all work toward saying 'no' to war and 'no' to exploitation of man by man. That is why our doors are open to ABRASSO, as they are to all organizations of its nature," asserted Abner Sampaio Mutemba, secretary general of the AMASP (Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples), at a press conference yesterday in which he announced creation in Brazil of the Brazilian Association for Solidarity With the Mozambican People.

At the meeting with the Mozambican media, which took place in the facilities of the National Organization of Journalists in Maputo, leaders of the ABRASSO unit in our country, headed by its president, Pedro Chaves, were present.

Pedro Chaves spoke on that occasion about the spirit of solidarity that led a small group of Brazilian citizens who had worked as cooperants in our country to create, upon their return to Brazil, the Association for Solidarity With the Mozambican People, emphasizing that it meets the need for strengthening friendly relations and mutual acquaintanceship between the two peoples.

"With the new situation created by amnesty at the end of 1979, which opened the way for activity in solidarity with peoples struggling for their social progress, some Brazilian citizens desirous of contributing to strengthening independence and consolidation of the process and the path of political, economic and social development followed by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] decided in November of 1980 to create ABRASSO," said Pedro Chaves, explaining in general terms how the association came into being in Brazil.

The president of the ABRASSO unit in our country went on to say that the organization's objective is to support the struggle of the Mozambican people by disseminating information that makes its experience in the anticolonial and anti-imperialist struggle better known in Brazil and by conducting interchange with the AMASP with the intention of bringing the peoples of the two countries closer together.

One of the chief objectives of this association will be related to technical cooperation with our country. For this purpose ABRASSO has a specific commission for signing up Brazilian experts who are interested in taking part in the struggle the Mozambican people are waging for their economic independence.

The unit created in Mozambique, which is nothing other than an arm of ABRASSO, will operate, according to Pedro Chaves, as a connecting link between the AMASP and the Brazilian organization, promoting at that level activities to help ABRASSO operate effectively.

As a matter of fact, the unit created in our country is made up of three committees, comprising one for solidarity, one for publicity and another for technical cooperation. Just as their names imply, they will gather information and carry out all the work that fulfills the objectives which led to founding of the Brazilian Association for Solidarity With the Mozambican Peoples.

Pedro Chaves, as president of the unit, congratulated, in the person of Secretary General Abner Sansao Mutemba, the Mozambican Association for (Friendship and) Solidarity with Peoples on its first anniversary, emphasizing that its 1st year of work was very important in the struggle of the peoples against imperialism.

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CSO: 4728/54

BRAZILIAN AID IN BUE-MARIA DAM, AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Jul 81 p 2

[...st] Throughout the Nhamatanda region above the right bank of the Pungue River, the Bue-Maria agroindustrial project is being developed. It provides, within the next few years, for constructing a dam with a mass of 6 million cubic meters of embankment and storage capacity for 1 billion cubic meters of water, in addition to development of a 65,000-hectare irrigation project, 10,000 hectares of which are to be reserved for growing bananas for export.

Chief objectives of the project, which cost about \$5 million to prepare, are use of the land to develop agriculture, livestock, water resources and industry through waterway projects and providing jobs for about 120,000 workers, thus making the Lower Pungue region important economically for developing our renewable resources and for obtaining foreign exchange.

This huge undertaking has the assistance of a team of Brazilian experts from the Geotecnica consulting firm, within the terms of a contract signed through a line of credit opened by the Bank of Brazil for the Mozambican government in 1980. It is emphasized that carrying out the project will require an investment of about \$170 million.

According to information given our reporters, the Bue-Maria project will be an inexhaustible source of wealth for the nation. In the future, for example, it will assure export of 50,000 crates of bananas daily, as well as leading to developing a variety of food crops for the subsistence of the workers, such as corn, soybeans (a cereal rich in protein), citrus fruits, peanuts, cantaloupes, cattle and small livestock.

Its location, furthermore, is favorable for rapid shipment of its products, utilizing asphalt-paved highways (National Highway No 1).

Another initiative in the Bue-Maria project is use of its lake for tourism and fishing, not to mention the possible shortening of the connection to Gorongosa National Park by way of the 140-kilometer Beira-Metuhira-Gorongosa route--including a highway that will pass over the dam--in place of the 200-kilometer Beira-Inchope-Gorongosa route.

As can be seen, the Bue-Maria project could be an important industrial center to transform Nhamatanda District into another outstanding agroindustrial center of the nation's central region.

Photographic Survey

Within the scope of carrying out the Bue-Maria project, which is going forward with preparation of banana-tree nurseries in an experimental area of about 10 hectares, a team of Brazilian experts this week began a photographic survey in a 100,000-hectare area by means of aerial photography.

This task, the final phase of which is scheduled for next July, is aimed at photographic interpretation which will facilitate future analysis of land characteristics and preparation of photographic maps, among other purposes.

For the most part, all these activities are the entire responsibility of the National Water Directorate, an agency of the Public Works and Housing Ministry.

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CSO: 4726/74

BRIEFS

SWAPO PERSONNEL KILLED--Forty-three more SWAPO terrorists have been shot and killed by security forces in the operational area of South-West Africa-Namibia during the past week. This has been announced in Windhoek by the commanding general of the territory's force, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, who also said that large quantities of medical supplies and land mines were confiscated during the same period. General Lloyd said that since the campaign against the terrorists was stepped up at the beginning of this month, 178 terrorists had been shot dead. [Text] [LD232232 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/214

PRESIDENT HOPEFUL CONCERNING SOLUTION TO NIGERIAN-CAMEROONIAN DISPUTE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Jun 81 p 3

[Statement made at press conference]

[Text] "Regular meetings involving Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger which will allow us to reach agreement both on the bilateral level and on the level of our continental and subregional affairs have for all practical purposes been arranged. It seemed timely to us, just prior to the OAU summit meeting, to reach an understanding with the Nigerian and Cameroonian chiefs of state so that we can agree in order to harmonize our viewpoints where certain problems in our zone are concerned.

We have always hoped for the return of true peace to Chad--peace which will allow the people of Chad as a whole to devote themselves not only to the building but also to the rebuilding of their country. In our area there is also the burning problem of the western Sahara, to which we cannot be indifferent, and for which we hope with all our hearts for a solution which will satisfy all the parties involved. A little farther away, Zimbabwe has just acquired international sovereignty, although unfortunately the same is not the case for Namibia, which we also hope wholeheartedly will win sovereign independence.

But we cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in our immediate environs either, and in particular the incident which led to a misunderstanding between Cameroon and Nigeria. Although we have undertaken to deal with both parties, we deemed it timely to hold a personal visit with the two leaders in charge. For us the essential thing is above all to defuse the problem, which might lead to an atmosphere of dialogue which would itself be the prelude to launching a return to normal life. Incidents of this sort are unfortunately inevitable, but we believe that their solution must lie within the framework, I would not say of our subregion alone, but we do not want to give them an international nature.

We can only congratulate ourselves, not only on the excellent understanding we encountered with the chief of state of Nigeria, but the chief of state of Cameroon as well--an understanding to which is added true maturity, not only on the part of the leaders, but their people as well.

We think that thanks to this dialogue, to the steps we have taken, along with other countries and other chiefs of state, there is a good hope of finding a solution and establishing real peace in this region.

As is customary (this is the first time we have visited Yaounde), we took advantage of the opportunity to make contact with our compatriots living there and also to meet with our students."

NATION'S PEACE-SEEKING EFFORTS 'AN EXAMPLE' FOR ALL COUNTRIES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Harouna Niandou]

[Text] Following a friendly working visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Cameroon, the chief of state, Colonel Seyni Kountche, has returned to Niamey, satisfied with the talk he had with his brothers and friends, presidents Shehu Shagari and Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Observers would have classified this among the series of so-called routine or courtesy visits, pure and simple, had it not developed within a given regional and international context, and if it were not situated in a precise subregional context. However, preceding the opening of the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi by just a little, and coming immediately after the minor frontier incident between Nigeria and the Cameroon, two neighbors and brothers, and in view of the thorny problems in Chad, the western Sahara, Namibia and the Middle East, this trip made by President Seyni Kountche merits special attention.

In fact, tired of the saddening spectacle provided by a world in the grip of serious crises of all kinds, intrigues of all sorts, premeditated provocations and excessive and altogether fanciful ambitions, President Seyni Kountche wanted to prevent our subregion from sinking into disintegration. He wants an entirely African solution to African problems. He is motivated by a fierce desire to limit our evils to our frontiers and to find the remedies on the spot, thus avoiding futile internationalization which only diverts Africa from its own concerns, those of economic and social development.

That is why, taking up his pilgrim's staff once again--for this is not the first time he has done this, the chief of state offered his good offices to put an end to the temporary misunderstanding which has developed between Lagos and Yaounde. And it should be noted that this trip follows a step already taken by our country through the intermediary of a high-ranking individual. Our determination to find a solution to this dispute, like all others experienced by Mother Africa, is matched only by our determination to achieve peace and concord, that peace and concord we want for ourselves and for which we hope with all our hearts for all countries enamored of peace and justice.

Here in Niger, we have an unparalleled love for security and peaceful coexistence. Security is in fact a sine qua non, a condition very important for the stability of a country. And it is because of this stability that a country is accepted or rejected.

Investors, who use this criterion for engaging themselves in our country, know this. These are the reasons for our steps with a view to reestablishing peace in Africa, and more particularly, among our neighbors, to whose lives we are not indifferent. This is also the interpretation which should be given to this trip, so brief but beneficial and enriching, undertaken by President Seyni Kountche to Nigeria and the Cameroon.

The example of Niger is valid for all countries whose concern remains the achievement of a prosperous society.

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C80: 4719/102

PRP CALLS FOR CAUTION ON BORDER ISSUE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jun 81 p 16

[Text] The Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) has warned Nigerians to be cautious with Cameroun.

The party observed that South Africa was said to be displeased with Nigeria for her growing image and policy against apartheid while France was unhappy with Nigeria's stand on oil bargaining.

The president of the PRP, Malam Aminu Kano made this known at a Press conference in Calabar.

He said that some highly placed politicians, notably in the UPN, were also bent on creating tension in the country.

Malam Aminu wondered why certain top politicians should be allowed to get away with threats that there would be military interventions if their wishes and demands were not met.

The PRP leader recalled that Cameroun had signed a military pact with France in 1958, stating that on that agreement, French military officers could seek aggression against Nigeria without President Ahmadu Ahidjo conceding nor determining the extent.

He alleged that the UPN fueled workers consolidation against the Federal Government adding that "we are not prepared to allow this country into another chaos."

The PRP leader referred to the Maitatsine riot in Kano which he described as an organised uprising principally masterminded by South Africa under a religious cloak.

Malam Aminu alleged that Chief Obafemi Awolowo had told him earlier that if the PRP did not agree the UPN to win the last national election, trouble would be fomented in Kano and Maiduguri.

Also the secretary-general of the party, Mr S. G. Ikoku said that some dissatisfied Nigerian politicians had planned to run down the country's government

in collaboration with foreign powers through calculated problems in the oil rich coastal areas.

Mr Ikoku declared: "We are in direct confrontations with foreign powers through Cameroun.

CSO: 4700/206

PRESIDENT IS URGED TO TAKE ACTION ON FOOD SHORTAGES

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Beyond all doubt the big issue in this country is the high price of the food-stuffs that the people put on their plates. Now there are all sorts of shortages, especially of basic staples.

We are not here concerned with the high price of rice. We doubt the price of rice will come down as the politicians promised. No, it is not the price or quality of rice we are discussing. The other day the federal minister for price controls Alhaji Umaru Dikko said he had learned of some dishonest citizens who hoard rice and then make it available for sale at a high price. We urge the minister to haul such scalpers before the authorities whenever he is sure that is what they are doing.

For the truth of the matter is that the food situation in this country is not all good. The people are struggling to keep body and soul together.

The shortages that no one talks about include yams, cassava flour, millet and guinea corn. As for soup ingredients (tomatoes, chili peppers and meat (?!)), their prices have doubled and in some places gone even higher.

So we can only say that if the people can get food at reasonable cost they will not let other things upset them. People can tolerate things when their bellies are full, e.g., the hollow promises that politicians keep making about electrification and road construction, etc., etc.

But when people are hard pressed to find food they are not going to remain content, no matter how many roads are built for them and how many of their villages get electricity.

For this reason we call on President Shehu Shagari to devote special attention to these food shortages and to set up a committee to look into the reasons for the high prices of foodstuffs and ways of lowering those prices. It is our conviction that this is far more important for the people of this country than any of the other political wrangling.

CSO: 4797/7

NIGERIA

FEDECO 'CLEAR'S AIR' ON VOTING MACHINES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has cleared the air on the use of voting machines in future election in Nigeria.

Its chairman, Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whisky, said in a television network programme, that the machines would not be used in any elections, if they were rejected by the people.

He emphasised that it was not the intention of FEDECO to "force any voting system" on the country.

He told viewers that the idea was made public so as to attract comments, adding that FEDECO was taking note of comments so far made.

The chairman declined to give details on the operation of the machine for "security reasons", but explained that it was a mechanical device

which, according to him, was demonstrated by a foreign firm at a meeting of FEDECO commissioners.

At the end of the demonstration exercise, he went on, the commissioners were satisfied that the system was an answer to election rigging in Nigeria, adding "we, therefore, incorporated the use of it in the draft sent to the Ministry of Justice".

He said that if the National Assembly accepted the use of the system, "it means that the representatives of the people have accepted it".

He assured that as soon as the necessary go-ahead had been obtained new parties will be considered for registration.

CSO: 4700/206

NEW LABOR CONGRESS TO HAVE SUPPORT OF 22 UNIONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Jun 81 p 42

[Article by Umoh James Umoh]

[Text]

A NEW central labour organisation has emerged in Enugu, Anambra State.

It will be called the Congress of Democratic Trade Unions of Nigeria and launched in Lagos in August.

Behind it are leaders of 30 trade unions, who reportedly met in Enugu at the week-end and severely attacked the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC).

Their communique slammed other labour chiefs for "the damnable and reprehensible manner in which the Nigerian Labour Congress has been overrun by Communists in the Nigerian labour movement and the resultant killing of democracy in the NLC".

It was signed by the national president of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, Mr. David Ojeli, and

the acting general secretary of the National Union of Hotels and Personal Services Employees, Mr. Alphonsus Okwese.

The communique, distributed to newsmen in Lagos yesterday, viewed "with grave concern, the recklessness of the NLC leadership and its refusal to conform with the provisions of the Constitution of the NLC and the laws of the land".

It considered as "totally objectionable, the way and manner the leadership of the NLC have tied the workers' organisation to the apron string of outside political influences; feel utterly disappointed and embittered that all democratic principles have been frustrated

by the leadership of the NLC".

Mr. Okwese, for "tactical reasons", declined to name those who attended the Enugu meeting. But he said they came from various parts of the country.

He said the new organisation would muster the support of 22 industrial unions but, again he declined to name them.

A few days ago, the Minister for Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Samuel Adebiyi Ogedengbe, announced that the Trade Union Act 21 of 1978 on compulsory check-off and the Trade Union Act 22 of 1978, which had registered the NLC as the only central labour organisation, would be amended.

CSO: 4700/206

NEPA URGES RAPID COMPLETION OF SHIROBO DAM

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Jun 81 p 42

[Text]

ENGINEERS, consultants and contractors handling the Shiroro Hydroelectric Dam Project have been urged to do everything possible to ensure that the first set of machines are put into operation in 1983.

NEPA's Assistant General Manager (Commercial), Engr. B. A. O. Adesanya, made the appeal recently after an inspection tour of the project.

Engr. Adesanya told representatives of Messrs. Chas. T. Main International Inc. as well as Torno for Shiroro Joint Venture, consultants and contractors for the project respectively, that NEPA and the entire nation were waiting anxiously to see the dam completed.

The authority's anxiety, he said, arose from the fact that the rapid industrial, social and economic development being experienced in the country had made it imperative for NEPA

to do everything possible to meet with the resultant sharp rise in power demand.

Progress

Engr. Adesanya who inspected the project in his capacity as the acting general manager of the authority was accompanied on the visit by top NEPA executives including the director of distribution (North), Mr. D. C. Dim; chief engineer (Hydro), Mr. E. O. Adewale; Public Relations Manager, Alhaji Samusi Otiagbui; District Manager Minna, Engr. A. O. Olajide, Project Manager (Generation), Mr. E. A. Adeloye and Requirements Officer, Mr. Oyejuola.

The NEPA boss and his entourage left impressed with the progress so far made on the project and expressed happiness that most of the initial testing pro-

grams which covered work on the dam had since been received.

Conducting the entourage round, Mr. John R. Godfrey, the Resident Construction Manager of the consulting firm of Chas. T. Main, told the NEPA boss that work on the Dam was being speeded up to ensure that the project was completed on schedule in 1984.

He assured the entourage that the first set of machines would be commissioned in 1983.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AMONG STATES SAID UNFAIR

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] There are strong indications that the NPN-controlled federal authority may be harvesting a mistake made by the military regime which has had the effect of weakening the two sister-states of Imo and Anambra.

The inclusion of Afam, Obigbo and Ndoni—all ethnic Igbo-speaking areas of the former Eastern region—in what is today Rivers State, has had the effect of weakening the Igbos both economically and politically. Had these oil and gas producing areas remained in Imo State to which they belong, culturally and geographically, Imo State would have emerged as the biggest or the second biggest oil-producing state in the federation.

Now, in its distribution of petroleum-based industries, the NPN-controlled federal administration has relegated Imo and Anambra states to the background. Although, equity, justice and even a sense of proportion demands that Imo as the third largest oil producing state, and Anambra which is fourth on the list should have their fair share of petroleum-based industries, the two states suffer deprivation.

This is the impression created by the manner of distribution of petroleum-based industries. The situation; from the statistics of distribution, lends weight to the belief that the two Igbo states are yet to be freed from the political wilderness to which they were confined by the military.

These are the facts:

A giant refinery has been located in Warri, Bendel State. Here also is located a petroleum training institute. At Alaja, also in Bendel State, is a steel mill quite aside from two giant NEPA power-stations.

In Port Harcourt, apart from the refinery which has long been in existence, there are also a number of subsidiary oil industries. An existing NEPA power-station in Port Harcourt is to be enlarged while a gas industry is also in the pipeline for the same Port Harcourt, capital of Rivers State.

And in Kaduna, a distant fling from the source of oil, another giant refinery has been commissioned. Here petrol, kerosene and lubricants are produced. This adds up to three large industries in one.

Our Industrial correspondent maintains that the failure to locate a single refinery in either Imo or Anambra State amounts to a political action which denies the area the benefit of natural justice.

He called on Dr Alex Ekwueme, Vice-President of the federation as well as Drs Godwin Odenigwe, K. O. Mbadive and Chuba Okadigbo, all of whom are prominent presidential advisers and proud Igbo citizens, to fulfill the people's expectation in them by attracting home to at least one of their states a petroleum based industry.

They are further assured by our correspondent that the case for such industry has been established and stands justified both politically and economically since all the factors which govern the siting of industries have been satisfied.

Also commenting on the recent announcement that the coal industry will receive a big boost, our Economic correspondent expressed joy and satisfaction that the federal government appears to have at last woken from its deep slumber. He however regretted that while Benue State will be equipped with a six hundred mega-watts power station, Anambra State is to be content with a mere 100 mega-watts power station.

He suggested that the Oji River power station should be upgraded to a 1000 mega-watts power house. He also reminded the federal authorities, and in particular the Advisers to the President as well as the chairman of the National Economic Council, Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, that natural gas is available in commercial quantities at Ugwuoba, Anambra State.

Our Economic correspondent is of the opinion that rather than allow themselves to get deeply involved in local and baseless squabbles, our advisers should direct their energies towards obtaining for their home-states what both the constitution and natural justice have pronounced our full entitlement.

CSO: 4700/206

COAL CONTRACT CANCELED WITH POLISH FIRM

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] The controversial N18.5m contract signed with the Polish firm, Kopex, for the mechanisation of Nigerian coal mines is to be abrogated after all.

For this reason, the Minister for Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan was scheduled to fly to Poland last Friday for discussions with the Polish authorities.

"I would have set the contract aside a long time ago" declared Alhaji Hassan last Tuesday "but for the fact that it is a government to government affair".

Last year, the minister had threatened to abrogate the contract if local production failed once again to hit 1m tonnes target.

The contract was signed in 1976 by the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power and Mr Zymunt Prusex, the Managing Director of Kopex Overseas Mine Construction Company for the mechanisation of Onyeama and Okpara mines.

However, instead of bringing in its wake the benefits of mechanisation, production dropped continuously while increased costs attendant on the exercise overstretched the corporation's meagre resources.

Mechanisation benefits were supposed to be visible within two years after the corporation's construction of the canal for the back loading system envisaged.

Unfortunately, apart from the corporation's inability to honour this part of the contract because of initial feasibility studies; the machines supplied turned out to be unsuitable for Nigeria's wet mines.

"Nigeria's wet and acidic mines are not good for our machines which are mostly iron", admitted the leader of the Polish team at Onyeama mines adding that the machines are more suitable for advancing method of mining as against the back-loading method in use.

CSO: 4700/206

NIGERIA

ENERGY NEEDS WILL REPORTEDLY RISE 184.5 PERCENT BY 1990

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Jul 81 pp 1, 32

[Text] Nigeria's energy consumption will grow by 184.35 per cent this decade from 1980's estimated 30.7m tonnes of coal to 87.43m tonnes by 1990.

According to University of Benin's Professor P. A. Kuale in a key paper presented last Tuesday at the National Symposium on Energy held at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; the nation's energy demand will grow above 20 per cent every two years in the decade except a 19 per cent growth between 1980 and 1982.

However, according to the professor's estimate, the percentage growth for this decade will have to be compared with the 89.91 per cent increase recorded in the 70s from 16.19 m tonnes coal equivalent in 1970 to 1980's 30.74m tonnes.

Throughout the '70s, the professor estimated, Nigeria's energy consumption grew by above 10 per cent bi-annually before climaxing in a 16.91 per cent growth between 1978 and 1980.

According to Professor Kuale, firewood in 1970 met 83.33 per cent of the nation's energy needs and this proportion has been decreasing since then as standard of living improved spurred by increased revenue from crude oil.

By 1980, the firewood percentage contribution had decreased to 65.32 per cent and is expected to drop further bi-annually until the 24.18 per cent estimated for 1990.

In 1990, firewood in the Professor's estimate, accounted for 13.492m tonnes coal equivalent of energy consumption and this has been rising marginally since then at a rate lagging behind the growth rate in other sources.

Up till 1982, according to his projections, firewood should still contribute the greater share of our energy consumption but from then on other sources are expected to take over culminating in 1990's 61.533m tonnes in coal equivalent from these other sources as against 21.149m tonnes from firewood.

Currently, the main sources of energy in the country are firewood, coal, oil, natural gas and hydro-power with the latter providing the bulk of today's electricity supplies.

Hydro-power is even expected to play a greater role in the near future as not less than 16 sources of this have been retained among the 34 centres so far identified.

Over the years, Professor Kuale expects the total electric energy consumption to increase faster than consumption in other sectors. The growth rate here is expected to surpass energy for transportation and non-electrical industrial and agricultural activities. More so when the current thinking in official circles is for conservation through mass transportation as against the current predominance of private transportation.

However, the Professor expects electric energy consumption to be just 7.22 per cent of the total in other sources except firewood by 1990. This is in the same neighbourhood with 1980's 6.9 per cent and 1970's 6.62 per cent.

"The total energy Nigeria consumes is not yet known exactly" Professor Kuale admitted adding, however, that one known source of data is the record of the United Nations, especially pertaining to firewood consumption estimate.

With this, and aided by NEPA's record of electricity consumption since 1952 and NNPC's own records for oil the

Options

Professor had arrived at his estimates.

In the years ahead, he said, Nigeria's energy options in the face of current attempts at providing compliments to non-renewable sources lie in hydro, solar and wind energy sources although it will take some time before firewood becomes a think of the past.

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PDS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING SUPPORT IN HINTERLAND

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Babacar Sine: "Mr Wade and 'Deeper Senegal'"]

[Text] Did you receive your circular invitation to accompany the large delegation headed by Mr Wade which visited Keur Madiabel, where he held a meeting?

Keur Madiabel is the fief and native village of Moustapha Niassé, political secretary of the Socialist Party.

Was this done to defy him on his own turf? Keur Madiabel is in the heart of the Sine-Saloum, where the president of the republic paid a triumphant visit barely three months ago.

Was it to provide a countershow of force, or simply proof that the PDS (Senegalese Democratic Party) is bearing up well, despite the flood of resignations by deputies and a number of members?

It must be recognized that Mr Wade's party is the only opposition group, above all the only legal one established more or less throughout the national territory, which is active. In fact, he often holds meetings in the interior, for example at Matam, Kafrine, Tamba, etc.

And one cannot say the same of the PAI [African Independence Party] and Mahjémout Diop, to whom there is rarely a reference. One has the impression that it has slowed down or it has been bypassed by events. And as to Roubacar Gueye's MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement], its existence is more of a formality.

But the problem is to assign the proper value to the impact and the motive action in which the PDS is engaging in certain sectors of deeper Senegal, or rather in certain pockets imbedded in the depths of the country.

In fact, everything suggests that it has unequal influence, depending on the region and the moment. Mr Wade's tactic has always involved draining off into his party the groups of discontented members of the Socialist Party, who always find with him a group offering a temporary welcome and time for recovery and regaining control. This is what happened in the river region between Matam and Podor at the time of the local elections a year ago.

It is in this way, then, that local and clearly localized conflicts which develop within the Socialist Party are skillfully exploited.

but the membership quality leaves something to be desired, since some of the militants often lack political conviction, being merely malcontents whose hate within their new party depends on the development of the local situation. This is a sign of the fragility of the influence of the PDS in some regions. Otherwise how can we explain the surprising ease with which this "draining away" of its members occurs, if that is what it is? Otherwise how can we explain the reversals, often several of them, or the frequent "returns" to the Socialist Party cradle? There is something like a pendulum movement between the PS and the PDS. And with this relationship, we find ourselves faced with a kind of regulatory mechanism for the PS which adjusts its local tensions or its contradictions outside the party to the PDS, a filter and thoroughfare, and sometimes the quickest way of achieving its politicians' goals in the governmental party. The latter is not deceived. Does it, for example, have a keen interest in weakening the PDS on the level of parliamentary representation? It is the young Senegalese parliamentary democracy which would be weakened. And this is more true since the PDS group is not a dangerous parliamentary threat, capable of altering the positions on the parliamentary checkerboard.

The real political gamble, on the contrary, and with the electoral prospects of 1983 in mind, is to win over this deeper Senegal made up of our peasants, breeders, our rural people, who bear all of the weight of the economic crisis in progress. The tour of the Sine-Saloum made by Abdou Diouf, the shock of warm contact with the people, has given him some concept of this gamble.

Mr Wade also understands it, and is sparing no effort to get a foothold in that part of Senegal, but, alas, it is difficult. Senghor, for his part, made that part of Senegal his anchor point beginning in 1948, at the time of the founding of the BDS. The measures pursued by Abdou Diouf to benefit the rural sector by alleviating the difficult economic situation, the expected results of the water resources policy, the coming harvest season, etc, will be more effective in strengthening his political authority in deeper Senegal than Mr Wade's harassment and flank attacks on the PS in Keur Madiabel, Koupentoum or Moure Sogui.

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BRIEFS

NEW PARTIES--Since the publication of the official documents pertaining to constitutional reform, which was recently approved by the National Assembly within the context of the consolidation of the desired democratic direction, and which has been implemented by the president of the republic, requests for party recognition have been reaching the Ministry of Interior. In addition to Sheik Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally (RND), which was recognized last Thursday, four other groups have officially requested their documentation such as to have legal status. They are: the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), a self-managing socialist party headed by Mamadou Dia, as well as, along with other individuals, Valdiodio Ndiaye; the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT), which follows a Marxist line, led by Babacar Sane, A. Bathily and Mamadou Ndoye; the Ande Jef, or Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN), which is Marxist, headed by Landing Savane; and, finally, the Party of Independence and Labor (PIT), Marxist, a dissident faction of the African Independence Party (PAI), headed by, among others, Amath Dansoko. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Jun 81 p 1] 5157

ECONOMIC FORUM--The Economic Sessions for Senegal, organized for mixed economic, public and private industrial and commercial companies, begin today. They will be devoted to a study of the Plan for Economic and Financial Recovery and the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan for Senegal. This economic forum, which will continue until next Friday at the International Trade Center in Dakar, was organized in principle to include the following ministries: finance and economy, plan and co-operation, rural development, industrial development and crafts, urban affairs, housing and environment, equipment, maritime fishing and commerce. Members of the employers' associations and the Order of Architects have also been invited to participate. The agenda calls for explanatory addresses followed by discussion. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Jun 81 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/101

KAUNDA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish May 81 pp 14-16

[Interview with President Kenneth Kaunda by Miguel Rivero in the president's office in Lusaka: "The South African Shadow"; date not given]

[Text] Lusaka--The guard checked our names and showed us in after verifying that a meeting was indeed scheduled with President Kenneth D. Kaunda. The interview took place in an imposing looking room of the offices of the president, located in a home built in the colonial style and surrounded by gardens on Avenida Independencia.

Kaunda, a vital, robust man 57 years of age, has been actively involved in politics for over 30 years. A teacher by profession, in 1951 he founded the then African National Council of North Rhodesia. He endured prison under the colonialists in 1959. He was also a founder of the United Party for National Independence in 1960, when he was elected president of that political organization.

For over 16 years, Kaunda has headed the Zambian Government. His experience as a statesman is even more vast, for during the period from 1970 to 1971, he also served as president of the Organization of African Unity and between 1970 and 1973, occupied the highest post in the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, after the Third Summit Conference was held in Lusaka.

The Zambian chief of state answered all of our questions with dispatch and took up the most diverse topics regarding the country's domestic situation as well as the destabilization campaign that South Africa is waging in the region. He also spoke of the role of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations.

The conversation was very lively. Kaunda sometimes gestured as he held an impeccable white handkerchief in his left hand. The text of the dialog follows.

[Question] President Kaunda, could you give us a brief summary of Zambia's achievements since independence?

[Answer] Zambia's achievements in the social and economic fields must be analyzed, taking into account the colonial situation which the United Party for National Independence inherited in 1964.

Our party has guided the people's fight against feudalism and slavery. We have also confronted capitalist exploitation with a view to introducing socialism, or what we call our "humanist doctrine."

Within this context, we have waged our struggle in two main directions: against the exploitation of international capital, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and on the domestic level, against corruption, poverty, hunger and ignorance.

With regard to our achievements since independence, we must say that our party outlined a strategy aimed at five main areas of work: political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific-technical and defense and security.

We believe that men must be effectively organized in some of these areas of work in order to eliminate all the evils to which we previously referred.

In the political field, after independence, our work went well. We have centralized political power in the country which unites the party and the people and at this time, we are working to strengthen these ties even further. That is why you will have noted that some reactionary forces in the domestic arena have doubled their attacks on our government. In the economic field, the colonialists once had all power in their hands. Now the people participate in building the country's economy. I believe that we have also moved forward in this area.

National Liberation

[Question] Nor can your struggle be cut off from that of other neighboring countries.

[Answer] That is true. We must also speak of the national liberation struggle, which other peoples have successfully waged during this period. I am thinking about the liberation of Angola under the MPLA, Mozambique, and more recently, Zimbabwe. These are facts that cannot be considered separately from our common political struggle. In other words, I believe that in the political area, we have made great progress in this part of Africa.

With respect to our contacts with the outside world, I can tell you that we have close relations with all progressive forces, with the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, of which our beloved friend and comrade Fidel Castro is now president. We also participate actively in the United Nations debates and in other international forums, denouncing the plans of imperialism and the exploitation of colonialism.

To sum up, I believe that with respect to foreign policy, we have enjoyed success both in our region and outside the continent.

Concerning the economy, we inherited a capitalist structure. We have worked to take steps toward socializing our economy. We can say with satisfaction that despite the fact that we have had to face numerous problems, the government now controls over 60 percent of the shares in the country's copper mines. Other public services are also in the government sector.

Naturally, the colonialists have mobilized against our accomplishments in the economic sector. They are the same elements with which you are perfectly well acquainted due to Cuba's experience in this field.

We are also working to organize cooperatives and a few state farms. We consider these to be preliminary steps to the subsequent establishment of agroindustrial complexes in the country.

We know that we will have to fight very hard because taking steps to socialize the economy is not an easy task, especially in the agricultural sector. This is a complex undertaking. We have made progress in this direction despite the fact that we are short of technical and financial resources.

Another aspect that we must look at is our cooperation with neighboring countries. We are trying to reorganize the economy of various countries in the region in order to face the challenge which the South African system of apartheid represents in this part of the world. We hope that the countries in the region will have their own economy and that cooperation will be further developed.

In the sociocultural area, we must emphasize the work done in recent years in the field of education. Our system of education is free, as are medical services.

With respect to science and technology, during this period we have set up various technological institutes and founded the University of Lusaka. We are working to train skilled workers and we believe that the foundations have been laid for progress in this area.

Defense

Concerning defense and security, we have created a national defense system. We are trying to work out a method enabling the people to participate in the defense of the regions and districts.

A training system has been set up for young people, both men and women. They do their national service, in the beginning for 6 months and then an extra period of 14 months. In this way, we are training skilled personnel for the defense of our sovereignty.

We have also trained a vigilance corps for residential areas. The idea is that those who have done their national service can later belong to that corps (Home Guards).

[Question] Have these social measures given rise to any opposition among the local bourgeoisie?

[Answer] Independence opened the way to development of the country, but a group of native exploiters has also emerged.

You are surely aware of the attempted coup against our government in October of last year. It was based on the exploiter classes of Zambia, working with foreign interests, naturally.

Frankly speaking, this group of native exploiters has gradually grown and we believe that the time has come to fight them because insofar as they increase their profits, they affect the standard of living of the population. During this period, we have observed that in terms of capitalist exploitation, there are no differences with respect to the color of the skin.

The local bourgeoisie is exploiting our people and we recognize that there are still privileges that we must eradicate.

[Question] Mr President, moving on to international issues, Lusaka was the location of the Third Summit Conference of Nonaligned Nations. How do you evaluate the changes that have taken place in the region in recent years?

[Answer] In terms of time, ten years is not long.

With respect to the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, we can observe that its membership has grown and it has become a more powerful force that has a very specific program of action and that establishes the fight against exploitation by international capital, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, fascism, racism and apartheid.

International Policy

I mention all of this because I believe that the Movement of Nonaligned is fighting for a more just society among men, for ideals that can be those of all mankind.

The victories in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are also achievements and results of the struggle of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations. Even if we only take this into account, we can already appreciate the changes that have taken place in this part of the world, after the Lusaka meeting held in 1970.

Now then, if we observe the situation in Southeast Asia, we find that there also, several countries have achieved independence and have broken with the imperialist yoke. These peoples have also achieved great victories.

If we look to Latin America, we observe the development of the national liberation struggle. In all of these processes, the Movement of Nonaligned Nations has been present.

Naturally, we believe that the economic cooperation and aid to developing countries has been inadequate. It is necessary to strengthen the cooperation of nonaligned countries in the social, cultural and scientific-technical fields, as well as in security and defense.

[Question] At the present time, the situation in Namibia is capturing international attention. What do you think of the role to be played by the Front Line countries, after the failure of the Geneva Conference?

[Answer] We must try to repeat the victory which, due to the efforts of everyone, was achieved in Zimbabwe, in Namibia and even in South Africa. In both countries, there is an oppressive and inhuman system.

In the case of Namibia, we can clearly see that South Africa refuses to apply the UN resolutions establishing that nation's right to independence.

In South Africa, 18 million persons are subjected to total oppression from 3 million whites. The entire system is based on skin color alone. We believe that this is totally unacceptable.

That is why the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and all progressive forces in the world must double their efforts to help the people of Namibia in the fight against the oppressors. At the same time, we must support the people of South Africa in their confrontation with the system of apartheid.

Destabilization

[Question] At the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Nations, a plan of destabilization aimed at the Front Line countries was denounced. Does that threat from South Africa persist in the region?

[Answer] The best example I can give you is the attempted coup d'etat aimed at our government, to which we already referred. The elements participating in that action fled and are in South Africa.

We have information about the general plan to overthrow our government and we know that they had the backing of the Pretoria regime.

Shortly before the attempted coup d'etat, the South Africans stated in threatening terms that if the commanding officer of our garrison on the border with Namibia did not meet with the head of the South African troops in that region, then they would proceed to bomb nearby areas.

We defied the blackmail and only days later, they carried out the plot against our government.

At the same time they were hatching the coup d'etat, the South African regime mobilized several warships on the Zambeze River. We later learned that they did this for the purpose of exerting pressure on our government and in order to aid those involved in the coup.

This demonstrates that the South African racists were involved in this action aimed at our government. But we know that they also acted in complicity with great and powerful interests of investors in Western countries.

But there are other examples. At the beginning of last year, they trained a so-called "group of dissidents" in a place called the Bindura Mines in what was formerly Rhodesia. After Zimbabwe's independence, these elements were taken to South Africa.

At the present time, they are using a group of bandits headed by Adamson Mushala against our country. Mushala was first in the service of the Portuguese colonialists and later received training from the South Africans.

All of this is part of a strategic plan of the South Africans, not only against Zambia, but also against other progressive nations in the region. In Angola, they are financing the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], in Mozambique they use elements of the colonial regime, and in the case of Zimbabwe, they are training nearly 500 followers of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, in South African territory.

[Question] How do you view the role played by Cuba as president of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations during the period following the Sixth Conference?

[Answer] First of all, I must say that I feel frank and profound admiration for comrade Fidel Castro.

Cuba is an admirable country that has an extraordinary leader. We can see this in its firmness in the face of the blockade to which the island is subjected.

With respect to Cuba's role as president of the nonaligned nations, we must realize that we are going through a very difficult period for the movement and for mankind. This makes the task of the president of the nonaligned nations more difficult, for he must take up many international affairs at the same time, in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, the Southern Cone of Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During this phase, we have observed that the president of the movement has given his personal attention to very complex problems.

Based on my experience as president of the nonaligned nations, I must say that Cuba has done a formidable job in leading the movement.

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